THE CARMELITE

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CALIFORNIA
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Miss Hortense Berry
537

This Issue in Miniature

NEWS OF THE TOWN. Water on the brain: a town complaint; resumption of evening classes; Sunset School building program postponed; etc., *page two and others.*

ORGANIZATIONS. Beginning of the Women's Club year: County Federation meeting; changes in the Forest Theater board; the Drama Guild prepares a winter program; Duck Club elects officers; eagle eyes in the Pistol Club.

THEATRE. Barrie's "Quality Street" in rehearsal; Martin Flavin and Morris Ankrum at Pasadena; "Gods of the Lightning" as seen from the stage, *page seven.*

KNOWLEDGE SHARED. Schindler lectures on modern architecture: Edward Weston's impressions; Professor Bardarson tells the P.-T. A. of an Icelandic pageant commemorating the world's first Parliament; Dr. Van Houtte discusses the human machine and how it fares in the battle of life.

QUAKES AND QUIPS. Some stories from the grab-bag of Frank Sheridan's recollections; continuing his "Strands," *page ten.*

CORRESPONDENCE. Sighs on a sign; a gentle poke in the ribs for Carmel; *page four.*

GOVERNMENTAL. Confounding the State Constitution: a conglomeration of proposed amendments; new tactics for the abolition of capital punishment, *page twelve;* California prisons: beehives of indolence, *page eleven.*

THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE. Announcing a new department in The Carmelite; *page two.*

MARCH OF YOUTH as reflected in The Carmelite Junior, *pages fourteen and fifteen.*

A CALIFORNIA SCULPTOR PERPETUATES THE LIKENESS OF A CALIFORNIA SCIENTIST: BUST OF DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN EXECUTED BY AUSTIN JAMES OF CARMEL

Carmel News

THE WATER SITUATION

Carmel's water supply has been under suspicion for the past few days, following a wave of minor illnesses, rightly or wrongly attributed to the condition of the water.

Investigations were made by waterworks officials immediately upon receipt of the first complaints.

E. R. Ross, sanitary inspector attached to the State Department of Health, conducted a two-day examination of the plant and reported the equipment to be in order. Analyses have been made by Dr. R. M. Fortier, county health officer, and Dr. R. A. Kocher of the Metabolic Clinic, and a third analysis has been made by San Francisco chemists. According to D. W. Scripture, general manager of the waterworks, the tests in each instance insofar as bacteria content is concerned, has been negative.

All of the Carmel mains were flushed on Monday by Paul Funchess of the volunteer fire department. On Wednesday, Mayor Herbert Heron accompanied General Manager Scripture on an inspection tour of the water system. Assurances were given that constant surveillance would be maintained during the period of doubt.

A number of pupils were excused from attendance at Sunset school early in the week through illness, but the majority of these had returned to their studies today.

It will be recalled that there was a similar alarm last year when a water shortage on the coast was imminent. The present situation is not considered serious, but it is the advice of the county health officer that drinking water be boiled.

GARAGE THEFT

Don Lawrence, twenty-four, is being held in the county jail at Salinas for investigation in connection with a robbery at Carmel Garage last Sunday night, when $210 disappeared from the cash register.

According to the police the suspected youth was seen loitering about the garage late Sunday night and was not seen to leave. It is the police assumption that the theft was committed after closing hours by some one who had secreted himself in the building.

Police investigation revealed that Lawrence made numerous purchases of wearing apparel in Monterey on Monday.

The youth came to Carmel four months ago, first securing employment as a dishwasher at a local hotel and later as a soda fountain attendant.

CARMEL-PACIFIC GROVE HIGHWAY

Work on the new road from the top of Carmel hill to Pacific Grove is proceeding at a rapid pace. Although the official opening date has not been set, it is expected that the road will be open to traffic by the middle of October.

Practically all of the grading is completed. A light surfacing will be laid to prevent dust while the road is settling enough to permit laying the permanent paving.

NEWS BRIEFS

Frederick O'Brien, of South Seas fame, arrived in Carmel over the week-end and is making plans for an extended stay.

* * *

Frank Sheridan will journey to Sacramento on September seventeenth as Monterey county delegate to the Democratic state convention.

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announcing . . .

THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Beginning with the next issue, The Carmelite will inaugurate a regular department under the caption "The Municipal Gazette." As the title indicates, the department will be devoted to civic affairs, and while it will have no official standing, all of the information to be published will be drawn from official sources. It will be in effect a taxpayers' bulletin.

The Carmelite feels that the present City Council, able and far-sighted, should have the full co-operation of every resident. Publicity is one means of stimulating that co-operation, and to that end "The Municipal Gazette" will be devoted. The department will start as a weekly fixture; its eventual frequency of publication will depend upon the availability of suitable material.

CARMEL DUCK CLUB

H. F. Dickinson was elected president of the Carmel Duck Club at the annual general meeting held Tuesday evening. Dther officers elected were:

Vive-President, Fred Leidig
Secretary-Treasurer, Will Martin
Directors, Ray Baugh, Will Martin, Ernie Schweninger, J. L. Doulton and William McPhillips.

A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers for the excellent condition of the club's affairs as shown by the reports. A substantial balance in the treasury will permit giving immediate effect to a plan for improving the club's shooting grounds by the building of new levees and blinds.

Thirty-six applications were received for the position of keeper, recently advertised but a selection was not made at the meeting.

DRAMA GUILD

The Monterey Peninsula Drama Guild will get to work in earnest on its winter program when it meets on Tuesday, September twenty-third.

With this meeting the Guild will inaugurate a regular series of Tuesday evening gatherings, the day having been selected in preference to Thursday which was formerly the Guild's meeting day.

CARMEL PISTOL CLUB

The recently organized Carmel Pistol Club held a shooting competition Sunday morning at the gravel pit range. Seventeen out of twenty-nine members were present and some exceptionally good marksmanship was seen, as attested by the scores below. The totals represent points out of a possible "300":—

LARGE BORE 32.20:20:—

Capt. Johnson,	255
Water Smentek,	246
Charles Guth,	245
Ed. vanAuken,	237
Paul Funchess,	225
Ed. Warner,	185
H. E. Henderson,	183

SMALL BORE 22:32:—

Hatton Martin,	287
A. Gibson,	258
Stuart Fockenthal,	254
C. L. Hayes,	235
Roy Sutton,	234
Jimmy Sayers,	222
Neil Teirleger,	215
H. E. Rothchild,	212
B. A. Adams,	208
Vincent Williams,	201

Two Applications—

THE P. T. A. GOES AVOYAGING

Mr. O. W. Bardarson, principal of Sunset School, entertained members of the Parent-Teachers Association, who met Wednesday night at the school auditorium, with an interesting account of his recent visit to Iceland during which he observed the millenial celebration of the founding of the Icelandic parliament.

Leaving the States early in June, Mr. Bardarson went first to Winnipeg where he found many travelers of like destination, many of whom were old and apparently had made great sacrafice that they might once more behold their fatherland. On board the "Montcalm" this large group sailed from Montreal.

Many travelers had in store a surprise, entertaining the popular misconceptions as to Iceland's climate, location and size, expecting to find something resembling "a sugar loaf, an ice plant or a huge skating rink." The climate was not so cold as many expected nor was the entire forty thousand square miles of the kingdom covered with ice, due largely to the fact that the country is touched by the Gulf Sream.

It was in the ninth century during the reign of Harold the Fair in Norway that discoverers and settlers found their way to Iceland seeking freedom from the domination of Harold. When the population was yet almost inconsequential, one of the Nordic settlers was sent to various countries to learn of their laws. With the aid thus gained, a band of Viking chiefs formulated a set of laws embodying primary equality which were to govern this miniature Republic. Another Norseman traversed the whole of Iceland, seeking an appropriate place for the meeting of the first Althing or Parliament. The plains of Thingvellir, surrounded by jagged mountains of lava rock and a large body of water, formed the beautiful and impressive setting for the meeting of the Old Viking Chieftans who in the year 930 first heard the reading of the constitution. For a thousand years innumerable people have passed through the narrow, lava encased approach observing the beauty of waterfalls and mountains, on to Thingvellir to hear the recitation of their laws.

A beautiful literarfy language used by the Nordic poets and skalds has preserved, in poem and saga, the history of Iceland. In a wealth of literature may be found the story of Iceland's Golden Age, its years of depression and decadence and its renaissance into a modern culture based on its innate strength.

At this thousandth celebration were some thirty or forty thousand people coming from all parts of the world. Each government was represented, many having sent handsome gifts. The Althing was formally opened by the king of Denmark and Iceland, followed by the Prime Minister and President of the combined senate. Speeches by representatives of foreign nations, formd a part of the four days' observance. Stories of past Althings were completely covered by interesting talks, there was singing of Icelandic songs; folk dancing, and display of historic costumes. The program included even a pony race and an exhibition of gymnastics.

That this country of slightly over one hundred thousand inhabitants could so well care for their many visitors is proof of the fact that this small kingdom has rather an ideal form of government and a fine type of people. It was with a feeling of regret that the Carmel visitor left the land of his forefathers, seeing the hospitable crowd who had gathered on shore, hearing shouting of hurrahs accompanied by waving of flags in the light of the midnight sun.

—A.M.B.

SCHOOL BUILDING PLANS IN ABEYANCE

An unprecedented increase in the enrollment at Sunset School, necessitating the engagement of another teacher, has resulted in abandonment for the present of plans to add to the auxiliary buildings of the school.

This decision was reached by the trustees on Monday after consideration of building cost estimates in relation to the requirements of the teaching staff. The need of an additional teacher was considered more pressing at this time than additions to the school plant.

ADULT INSTRUCTION

The shop evening class at Sunset School will open September twenty-ninth, meeting in the shop building Monday evenings from seven to nine.

The class work covers woodwork and pottery. Those interested are requested to sign the list at the school office before the opening date.

COUNTY FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S CLUBS

The regular meeting of the Monterey County Federation of Woman's Clubs will be held at the Woman's Club House in Pacific Grove at ten-thirty the morning of Tuesday, September sixteenth. Reservations for the luncheon, seventy-five cents per plate, at the Forest Hill Hotel, are to be made with Mrs. F. G. Robley, telephone Monterey 433-R.

THE FOREST THEATER

At the annual meeting of the Carmel Club of Arts and Crafts, the administrative organization of the Forest Theater, held at Arts and Crafts hall Tuesday evening, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:—

Mrs. Carl G. Rendtorff, Lita Bathen, Blanche Tolmie, Herbert Heron, Henry F. Dickinson, Metz Durham, Fenton Foster, L. A. Ross, and Fredrik Rummelle.

The meeting was well attended. An enthusiastic spirit was in evidence during the entire evening, which brought to a close a most successful year in the activities of the Forest Theater.

It was brought out at the meeting that three thousand persons witnessed the past summer's performances.

After adjournment of the annual meeting the new board of directors met and elected the following officers:—

President, Henry F. Dickinson
Vice President, Metz Durham
Secretary, L. A. Ross
Treasurer, Fenton P. Foster

"QUALITY STREET"

Not content to rest even after the arduous work in connection with "Gods of the Lightning," Edward Kuster is busily engaged in shaping the next Playhouse offering— Barrie's "Quality Street." The production is scheduled for the latter half of October, definite dates to be announced shortly.

"Quality Street" when produced will be without the sprinkling of professional actors who have taken some of the roles in Carmel summer productions. The entire cast will be composed of Peninsula residents. In any other community this might mean an amateurish production, but the talent available on the Peninsula has proven its capabilities too well to leave any room for doubt as to the standard that will be maintained.

The principals of the cast have been selected, but the producer and his staff can still use assistance in minor details of the production. Like other Playhouse offerings "Quality Street" will be a community affair and Mr. Kuster is anxious for as many as possible who are interested in the theatre to have some share in its preparation.

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Correspondence

[*The views expressed in this column should be taken as those of the individual correspondents, not necessarily endorsed by The Carmelite.*]

HAS CARMEL GONE SMUG?

To the Editor of THE CARMELITE:

A very unusual lecture was given in Carmel last Saturday night by an expert in his line, an internationally known architect, a creative artist. This man came to Carmel with an inspiring exhibit, with lantern slides, with books, and with much to say in an intimate and informal way. He came with all that he had to give—his work reproduced and a willingness to talk and answer questions. Many of us in the audience felt the opportunity of the evening.Here was the forward movement in architecture and design being presented in Carmel and we did not have to go to Europe New York or Los Angeles to find it.

Where were the builders and designers of Carmel? Those who are to add house after house around us, those who talk of subdivisions, who zone business districts and those who will sit in council and decide for us just what kind of a city hall we shall have. Not one was present. Not one Carmel architect, draughtsman or contractor was there. Neither one of our local papers sent a representative to report the content of what this man came to give. Are we in Carmel smug, have we been smug or are we getting that way? Must we move out of Carmel so that we may feel that we are moving on?

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

SIGNS OF ILL TIMES

To the Editor of THE CARMELITE:

I came to Carmel for a day—I stayed a week. I came to Carmel for a week and stayed a month. This year I came to Carmel for a month. I have observed much in this month. Some things I have seen, I praise; only too many things I've seen I condemn, but none as much as one that not only surprised me but alarmed me.

I, who am of the city, was drawn to this village by its beautiful simplicity, its houses among the trees that must contain homes, for the outside has a charm that bespeaks the occupant. I love your dusty old streets, your odd little shops, and upon my arrival I felt that my month might be longer this year. I doubt it now, for I have to pass daily on my way to and from the postoffice the prize disfigurement of Carmel—a mockery to Carmel's ideals, a brutal blot on a fair picture. I speak of a sprawling sign that a tradesman (a newcomer, I believe) has erected on Dolores street within sight of the postoffice. The sign is not a new one, although the owner has recently foisted his ideas of salesmanship upon you; it is a second-hand sign, if I am a judge of faded paint and patch-work joining. Starting back on the front yard of a converted residence, the sign straggles along for many feet, stopping not at the building line, however, but projecting some distance over the sidewalk.

I am possessed with a hatred for that sign that threatens to extend to embrace the authorities that would permit the erection of such an atrocity, and I am wondering if it isn't possible that when I come back next year, if I do come back, I will find factories at the foot of Ocean Avenue and hot-dog stands at your beach. Perhaps calm and peaceful Carmel will become California's Coney Island in time.

But again, I may be wrong in my surmise, for I remember when at college what we did to obnoxious signs on Hallowe'en.

A. BAS.

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SERVING [illegible] COUNTY

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CARMEL BAKERY

Phone 331 Carmel

TOLL OF THE ROAD

City Judge R. H. Hoagland has received from the Motor Vehicle Division of the California Department of Public Works a comparative monthly summary of automobile accidents in the state during July.

The report shows that during the month there were 2,722 accidents, in which 191 persons were killed and 3,738 injured. The year's total to date is 16,935 accidents, involving 1,257 killed and 22,434 injured. Last year's total for the corresponding period was 14,308 accidents, with 1,200 persons killed and 18,783 injured. Pedestrians were involved in approximately one-third of all accidents reported.

HUMAN ENGINEERING: A NEGLECTED SCIENCE

Dr. A. L. Van Houtte, Carmel psychologist, psychoanalyst and physiotherapist accentuated during his lecture series held last Sunday and Monday nights in the Arts and Crafts Hall, the importance of sane and sound human engineering.

"The greatest curse to millions today as heretofore," said Dr. Van Houtte, "is ignorance of self. As the ego must functon through the vehicle of the body, this ignorance takes on a duofold aspect: ignorance of the mind, its nature and functionings and ignorance of the body, its nature and hygiene. From this duofold ignorance comes all the human ills to which that flesh is heir."

"The ancient Greeks realized the paramount importance of human engineering in the emphasis upon the words—'Know Thyself.' They had placed this knowledge above all their arts and sciences, knowing that all achievement depended upon the condition and performance of the mental and physical machinery. Plato, Socrates, Aristotle and many of the other Grecian philosphers gave human behaviourism a privileged niche in the hall of learning."

However, down through the centuries owing to the hectic pace of life and the tendency to peer into the varied secrets of Nature outside of self, the study of human engineering fell into the discard to a very great extent. The "whys" of electricity, radio, auto-mechanics and allied developments befogged proper research into the "whys" of human behaviour. As a consequence progress flourished in all the arts and sciences, leaving the maker, finder and users of these arts and sciences very much ignorant of the greatest of all arts and sciences—the nature and functionings of human behaviour.

Mental declivities, nervous breakdowns, insanity, crimes and perversities and diseases have as a consequence of this ignorance and indifference to the study of the human being, become alarmingly great in number.

The supreme question in all human behaviour has been and always will be—"How will the ego behave when confronted with a serious situation in life?" To the answer of this question will depend the happiness, success or unhappiness and failure of the personality.

There are but three attitudes that the ego can have in confronting any situation in life. He may be an attacker, a retreater or an adjuster. If he attacks the situation, the personality will be damaged and become broken. If he retreats from the situation, the situation will suffer and in consequence, the personality also. In the latter case, the ego is driven into seclusion, fears, timidities and evasions of varied kinds, such as refusing to accept responsibilities; inefficiency; alibis and in many cases fleeing into nervousness, drug addiction and even suicide.

The attackers and retreaters make up the score of broken personalities in life. They fill the jails, insane asylums, hospitals or move about the communities ever on the borderland of the neurotic or psychotic—thereby endangering the welfare of the community.

Owing to the intimate relationship existing between mind and body, there very often occur broken bodies due to the broken minds. The ever vicious circle comes of a diseased mind afflicting the body or a diseased body afflicting the mind.

However, there is a way out for all who face situations in life. Instead of attacking or retreating from the situation, the well-balanced personality will adjust or adapt himself to the demands of the situation or will constructively compromise with the situation. This latter is very gracefully done through the sublimation of the mental energies by devotion to music, art, scientific research, teaching, nursing and other professions.

"A sound mind in a sound body," said the speaker, "is the aim of the science of psychoanalysis, psychology and physiotherapy. Mental and physical hygiene are the only medicine that will restore broken personalities and broken bodies to relative happiness, achievement and real bodily health."

Dr. Van Houtte is now conducting a class along the lines psychotherapy and physiotherapy. Classes are being held this week and next week. Anyone wishing to avail himself or herself of these classes or a personal interview, telephone 784-J for information or appointments.

AT PASADENA PLAYHOUSE

Martin Flavin's latest play, Dancing Days," will be the first offering of the Pasadena Community Playhouse fall season, opening October second.

The current production, opening this (Thursday) evening is a French comedy, "Doctor Knock," described as "a Continental version of Harry Leon Wilson's 'Oh Doctor!' "

Gilmor Brown, director of the Playhouse, is conducting a voting contest to ascertain public favorites in dramatics. The play—comedy, classical or curent—receiving the highest number of votes will be produced during the fall season.

Morris Ankrum has joined the Playhouse staff after a successful season in Carmel.

To Carmel Artists:

The Gallery Shop, now under the management of Ellsworth Stewart, is ordering a new supply of materials. We are most anxious to carry just what you want, so please come in and tell us.

Reubens' Brushes, Rembrandt Oils, fine handmade papers for etchings and water colors are included in our tentative lists.

(Seven Arts Court) THE GALLERY SHOP

CARMEL ART GALLERY--PAINTINGS BY JOHN HOWARD AND OTHER PENINSULA ARTISTS

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EXHIBIT

OROZCO LITHOGRAPHS

FOR SALE—WALDVOGEL EMBROIDERIES
HANDWOVEN AND HANDBLOCKED MATERIALS
MODERN GLASSWARE, POTTERY, PRINTS

ITALIAN LESSONS

Orrick Johns will give lessons in elementary Italian during the Fall and Winter. Also conversational lessons for those more advanced.

Prospective pupils are requested to write to him at—

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Carmel, Calif.

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PRINTING

THE CARMELITE PRINTERS
BURNHAM BUILDING DOLORES STREET

AN APPRECIATION OF RICHARD BUHLIG

Richard Buhlig recently gave the second of a series of two informal piano recitals in the intimate surroundings of the Denny-Watrous Gallery in Carmel-by-the-Sea. This little gallery lends itself admirably to the type of program offered.

The program was an interesting one, with a feeling for contrast as well as symmetry, containing as it did the Aria with Variations of Frescobaldi, the Fantasia in C minor by Mozart, Bach's Sixth French Suite in E major, Beethoven's Thirty-two Variations in C minor and a group of Schubert—the Impromptu in G-flat major, Opus 90 No. 3, and several waltzes. In the arrangement of the program it was also interesting to note that first place was given to the composer and second to the title of the number. The Frescobaldi Aria was new to us, and we found it a gracious little theme embroidered with a delightful variety. It was followed by the Mozart Fantasia—that miniature opera. We have always been fond of this most un-Mozartian work, and thoroughly enjoyed the masterful performance it was accorded. The Bach Suite was like a spray of clear, cold water from a mountain stream after the melodramatic Mozart. The artist did not seem so completely at home in the Sarabande as in the rest of the Suite. It is suspected that at some time it has presented a rhythmic difficulty, and that the mental hazard it represents has not been completely overcome.

After the intermission came the Beethoven number, Thirty-two Variations may sound tedious, but actually there is no less tedious piece of music for the piano. As someone near us remarked at its conclusion, "A man wrote that." And we can only say. "Yes, and a man played it." In the Schubert group we found a welcome relaxation from the emotional heights we had scaled in the Beethoven. The Impromptu and the Waltzes were essentially light, and Mr. Buhlig devoted himself to having a good time.

The evening revealed an artist of technical and mental maturity, capable of giving the most exacting program in a musical and workmanship manner. Endowed with dynamic personality, Mr. Buhlig never permitted it to overshadow the most important thing of the moment—the music. He merely employed it intelligently to build up and give life to a thing he had done—to carry his audience with him a litte way to the heights he has discovered. An artist in every sense of the word.

—HELENE AND EDWIN GEAUQUE
—SAN FRANCISCO "EXAMINER"

SCHINDLER

An internatinally recognized figure, who, with a few others, is visioning and building a future America—a more beautiful, more practical America, based on our own aesthetics, suited to our own psychology, spoke Saturday at the Denny-Watrous Gallery. It is unfortunate that youth was not better represented in the audience—youth of any age from fifteen to eighty, for the talk was not to be understood by those whose psyche lives in the middle ages, complacently satisfied.

Schindler is no orator, certainly not a Billy Sunday: those who came to be entertained, or convinced by bombastic demonstration, left disappointed,—but those who came with open mind and humility enough to listen to a big artist went away enriched. His words were simple and direct, a message for the receptive. Schindler was not arguing, he was stating facts, explaining his way! Trivial questions were asked, questions which were actually poking fun, but the artist bore himself with dignity.

Always the new in art, science, philosophy, has been ridiculed, the artist crucified. But this time the joke is on the persecutors, for the new architecture has long ago been accepted, is spreading all over the world.

It is for those who live today.

Future generations looking back upon the beginnings of the *American Renaissance*, which we are in, and being so close cannot recognize, will point out such names as Wright, Neutra, Schindler, who in the face of smirks and guffaws, went their own way—building with foresight, faith and hard work.

EDWARD WESTON.

GOLF

Now that the California Amateur Golf Championship tournament is a thing of the past, peninsula golfers are preparing for what is to them perhaps a more important event, the first Monterey Peninsula championship.

Among the players expected to participate in the contest are Gerald Hardy, Jack Neville, William Kynoch, Glenn Littlefield, Dr. Harry Brownell, Bob Reynolds, Dave Maxstead, Walter Nielson, Calvin M. Orr and Bob Smith.

The qualifying round will be played Sunday morning, September fourteenth, followed by the first round of match play the same afternoon. Second and third rounds of match play are set for Sunday, September twenty-first, with a thirty-six hole final on Sunday, September twenty-eighth. All rounds will be played on the Del Monte course.

AN EXHIBIT OF LITHOGRAPHS BY JOSE CLEMENTE OROZCO

A mourning woman and a child in rags squat beside the body of a murdered peon. In the background of stark desert a destroyed hovel is silhouetted against twilight. The aftermath of revolt an inconsequential scene in the wake of an army—the world has come to an end.

"The Ruined House" might have been more simply titled "Revolution." This lithograph by Jose Clemente Orozco, noted contemporary artist of Mexico, is representative in simplicity and power of other work by Orozco now on exhibit at the Denny-Watrous Gallery. Plain statement of actuality in back and white —thrusts of satire—bursts of sentiment —fifteen lithographs demonstrate the artist's power as a Mexican to feel and interpret the true Mexican scene.

His pictures of Indian types—for the most part reproduced from his own frescoes— are strong, yet illumined beneath their outward stoicism. Faces as expressionless as hands, and hands themselves, even pastures become mutely intelligible under his touch.

A face as a desert—they are tiresome to Orozco—each an actuality passed over by the more urbane. Maguey and cacti, mountains like jagged glass—the white sun—not scenery here, but entities each, one starkly beautiful, another strongly impassive.

His own face, as photographed by Edward Weston, is as deep a study as any of the lithographs. Orozco resembles Obregon in general features, except for his eyes which are exceptionally piercing and intense. One is surprised to see those eyes in a face of such strength. Other portraits by Weston accompanying the lithographs are of Diego Rivera, Jeon Charot, Miguel Covarrubias, Doctor Atl, and Tiva Modotti—a group at the fountainhead of Mexico's new fertility in art.

It is not surprising that these two men should be friends—Weston who photographs forms without wanting any other than a mystical answer, and Orozco whose paintings, frequently based upon sentiment and satire, as frequently become symbols.

E. L.

ART BY INSTALMENTS

A possible solution of the difficulties facing artists who look to their work for a livelihood may be found in a plan devised by leading artists of Prussia, who have undertaken the circulation of their work on the instalment plan. The new means of seeking buyers was found necessary because their former patrons the State, the Church, and a few wealthy individuals found themselves as a result of the war unable to continue their support. The plan adopted is said to be working well and might be adopted elsewhere.

Visitors to exhibitions were told they could rent any of the paintings or sculptures for a monthly fee, and that the man who kept up his monthly subscriptions on a certain work for a year could have them apply towards its purchase. He could change his collection, however, as often as he wished. Those whose minds were already made up as to the desirability of a painting and who did not desire a trial period could pay for their purchase in twenty-four instalments. Cities as well as individuals have taken advantage of the plan.

A STAGE CRITIC ON THE STAGE

Ben Legere, whose "Capraro" in "Gods of the Lightning" was considered one of the most capable and sympathetic portrayals in the production, devotes some of his leisure to conducting a theatre page in the "Wasp-News Letter" (San Francisco.) In the current issue he writes:

"Lest anyone suspect that I am so constituted that I get a perverse pleasure out of panning my fellow-players, I want to take advantage of this issue to point out that I would much rather act and risk the slams of my fellow-critics than write and risk the undying enmity of my fellow players. But I have just finished playing four performances in a play at Carmel that I would have given a lot to be able to sit out in front and watch as well as act in. I can never tell how "Gods of the Lightning" looked to those who sat out in front, but playing in it has been one of the most thrilling things I've ever done in the theatre, and next week I may undertake the delicate task of telling how the Maxwell Anderson-Harold Hickerson play looked to me from the wings and from my seat at the counsel table in the courtroom scene. Being the kind of defendant I was I'm sure I can be tolerant even of the prosecution.

"I'm herewith passing on to my readers the review of a Carmel critic [Myrto Childe] and I was told that even the Carmel "police force," who is said to have expressed the opinion that such a play should be suppressed, nevertheless said that he would hardly have the heart to arrest such good actors—so maybe we were not so bad at that."

TYPEWRITERS
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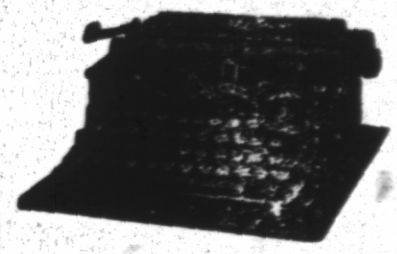

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ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS AND WORLD PEACE

By YVONNE K. NAVAS-REY

(The author is a Carmel resident, now taking post graduate work at Yale for a Ph.D.)

Last year, a Harvard graduate, Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, of Peekskill, New York, established at his expense a Foundation in connection with Yale for the purpose of an annual conference on international relations. Recently, in a public meeting at Sprague Memorial Hall, Lord Eustace Percy gave the opening speech of the first conference which quite fittingly is devoted to the relations between the United States and its former mother country.

As I reach the point of trying to make the orator alive to you of Carmel, who are so vitally interested in international relations, I find myself pervaded by a certain inhibition. For Lord Eustace Percy, the seventh son of a seventh duke (Northumberland) is the quintessence of an aristocrat, and Carmel, which for once agrees with its western neighbors and America at large, dislikes the breed. To be entirely objective, one should add that as a matter of fact a great weakening of the will among the ruling classes of Europe was very noticeable before the great war, for which aristocracy certainly has its share of responsibility. As a result, the class in itself has suffered throughout the world a lessening of esteem, and quite rightly so!

I am referring, of course, to aristocracy as meaning the descendants of noted and titled forbears. Because there are several varieties. However, Lord Eustace Percy belongs very certainly to the category already mentioned. And while I have seen personally dukes who might have been mistaken for bar-men (Manchester among others), in order to be truthful I have to say that the conference orator would satisfy even the most hardened democrat. Lord Eustace is not only extremely handsome, but he must look younger than his age, since his mind is extraordinarily mature. Modest as he is, he mentioned the fact that he is an ex-Minister of Education; therefore, experience is another of his assets. Further —but how can I explain it?—he is extraordinarily articulate, physically and mentally. His carriage as well as his motions followed his rhetorical developments perfectly. The man, the speech, were but parts of a perfect harmonious whole. Yet never at any time, was virility sacrificed. There was no hint of preciosity, and never was there one of national limitations. Only once, and then in a most transient manner, did he mention a strictly British point of view.

And so the natural deduction is this: We had before us a being who in himself showed the rich background of ancestors using wealth and position constructively, he himself obviously having followed the same tradition. So far, there is no dissemblance with French, Italian or American aristocracy. But at this point we come to a parting of the ways. The French and American are alike inasmuch as for different reasons both have until now remained aloof from political affairs in their respective countries; the French because, first, of the policy of absolute monarchy, and secondly, because of the Revolution; the American because he has considered politics too low and has been anxious to keep himself from being besmirched. And, of course, his class is so small it may be said hardly to exist. Politics, on the contrary, and service of the Empire, have been traditions among the English upper classes. Thus it happens that in an age of democracy Lord Eustace Percy, despite his heritage and intensely aristocratic training, is not in any sense of the word a misfit.

His thesis—and you may agree with him or not—is the following:

Only one point of real and genuine friction exists between Great Britain and the United States and then only in the event of another world conflict. He said, to begin with the United States' nearest neighbor among the dominions of the Empire, that Canadian questions in regard to relations with the United States were no longer Britain's responsibility, but Canada's own. According to him, there remained four points of friction, three of which he disposed of at once, as follows:

I. It is assumed, and no longer true, that British public opinion is anxious to see the United States enter the League. It is true that this was a former view, that the League was supposed to have been brought into being by America, which left Britain to hold the baby. This view has disappeared. It is now felt that this entry would be unnatural, because after all the League is almost a distinctly European affair, despite the fact that it must be admitted the non-participation of America would weaken very considerably any blockade against an offending state.

II. Bitterness over the war debts existed but it is no longer a point at issue. The British Government considers the question settled, closed. Not even the most inveterate grumbler against taxation would now propose modification.

III. The matter of limitation of armaments is, according to the British point of view, not an Anglo-American question at all, except as it may set a standard for other nations.

IV. Now comes the crucial point—belligerent and neutral rights in time of war. However, this is an international problem and not merely an Anglo-American one. It must be remarked that the conduct of the British navy during the Boer war was never questioned by the United States, but only by other nations.. In the world conflict the British and American viewpoints were not coherent enough to stand the strain. Nevertheless, this same conduct of the British navy is not understandable to any British mind (I am using the orator's own words) except in a world conflict. The point was stressed. And the point was also made that during 1913, the policy of Wilson as far as China was concerned was far more understandable to the British than to any other nation; in other words, there was less divergence between the American and British points of view than there was between either of those two nations and the rest of the European nations.

Lord Percy said that one might have expected this similarity in viewpoints to have brought about a condition of affairs in which Great Britain, with her longer experience, might have been considered a mirror, so to speak, by the United States in the light of international relations. This was not so. America was young and as such was disposed to be rather intolerant of many methods which Great Britain had found herself obliged, or found expedient, if you prefer that term, to use. In other words, she was shocked at some of Great Britain's international acquaintances. She wanted to strike a new road, which was "shirt-sleeve diplomacy." The point was brought out that the United States preferred Bismarck's directness to the finish of, for example, Lord John Russell, the British statesman.

Now, to my mind, comes the crucial point of all. The United States hugs its isolation, much as Great Britain prized her isolation up to the hour of the great conflict. But this isolation, of which we hear so much, is only partial. As a matter of fact, there are two great points of focus, and Lord Eustace insisted that this was, and still is, a point that is incomprehensible to European statesmen who were brought up on an atlas upon which the United States was a country to the extreme left of the world. One focus is, of course, Europe and the Mediterranean; the other is the

Pacific. Lord Eustace insisted that the first ominous disturbance of the World War really occurred in China, and later broke out in the Balkans.

He said that Britain continues to think of the Empire in terms of the Mediterranean and the Suez canal. But America also continues to think of herself if not isolated, at any rate in terms of relationship with the Panama canal and South American nations—not in terms of the Philippines. And here I suspect the speaker of having been too tactful to say quite franky that if the British Empire is a fact, and a disintegrating one at that, another empire exists, quite as important, or probably now even more so, the Empire of the United States, never mentioned, but uppermost in many minds.

He asked America, as he concluded, to think out for herself what her interests are, and to face the facts, as Britain must also face facts. He referred to the old and the new diplomacy. Neither is perfect; the old had the greatest advantage of allowing a view or plan to ripen, but had the disadvantage of strengthening overmuch the teeth of those who propounded it. The great defect of the new is obviously the contrary. The impossibility of any ripening of a plan, before it was made public and subjected prematurely not only to criticism but also to misunderstanding, is a grave defect, from which every endeavor at international peace is now suffering. He asked for research on the question of a more *rational* line of conduct in international affairs.

IN DAYS THAT ARE GONE

San Francisco motorists who go spinning over the highway to have lunch with a friend in San Jose or to dine at Carmel should be interested in the following advertisement from the "Daily Alta Californian," published in San Francisco, Thursday morning, August twelfth, in the year 1852:

STAGE LINE FOR SAN JOSE

Fare Reduced

On and after the 15th inst., fare will be reduced to $10.00.

At considerable expense, two very new and superior coaches have been added to the line, thereby promoting the comfort of the passengers. *All the sandy parts of the road are now planked and stages make the trip in very quick time.*

There will also be a stage leave every Monday and Thursday for Monterey, at eight o'clock a.m., arriving there the following evening.

Three Poems by Kendrick Pearson

BROWN TALK

Earth has a curious alchemy with words.
It whispers and quick valleys run to hide
Their meanings behind the lifted hands of slopes.
Earth rips out its string of bawdy oaths
And mountains form with bared teeth tearing the clouds.
The gentle words halfsaid at evening,
These are hills. They are the soft nuances
Of Earth's ordinary speech, the implications
Of her midnight meeting with the sky . . .

MICE

Two mice there are, brown
As earth is, and small.
They nibble at my heart and frown
When the pieces fall.

My heart is a round cheese,
Asking no further whys,
But given completely to these
Mice that are your eyes.

FRUSTRATION

. . . and the maiden, the sea,
Blue crinkle gown newly loomed
And thick curls slumbrously combed
Pursues the land ardently.
But Earth forever turns
Away the indifferent shoulders.
He idly fingers his boulders
And the blue-gowned maiden he spurns.

. . . and the sea is a pot of indelible ink
With which God strives to write his memoirs in sand,
But as the wave-letters in delicate scrolls sink
They turn to colorless foam under his hand.

KENDRICK PEARSON

Picking Up a Few "Strands"

By FRANK SHERIDAN

Continued from last week.

The people of Portland, during the weeks following the San Francisco earthquake and fire, did all that could be done to relieve the misery of the train-loads of refugees that were allotted to their care. Immediately after the first train of sufferers arrived and it was realized that money was the least of their pressing wants, those Portlanders gave clothes in truck-loads, stripped their warehouses of food, and gave thousands upon thousands of dollars to purchase more.

Our company emptied their trunks of all except what they had to have. I know I was down to my stage clothes and one street suit. They also gave a week's salary to the relief fund, and Miss Walsh gave a generous check in addition.

I had played a season in stock at Portland a few years previously at a theatre managed by George Baker, a big, gentle, husky of a man who during the refugee period showed by the quiet, effective execution of his section of the relief work that he was just the man to be a quiet, effective executive of affairs. So later the people of Portland made George the mayor of the city and have kept him on the job ever since—they were good choosers. I've never been back there since that year, but some day Edna and John will climb into the car and Frank will drive up to Portland to visit with George and his constituents, hoping to find a few of the friends I made when I played in stock at that old Baker Theatre at Third and Morrison.

But that was twenty-eight years ago, and, well, buildings are torn down and youngsters replace the oldsters as we progress; still there may be one or two I can find who will sit down to a crayfish feast at Quelles with me. M-m-m-m, weren't they good cooked in sherry? I wonder how they fix them now.

We finally got the route rearranged and started on our way back East, playing many towns we hardly knew were on the map before, but "packin 'em" everywhere.

On the road we gradually got some authentic news about the disaster; also a lot of laughs out of the individual predicaments. Johnny Maher, an actor, told me of seeing a man with hat, shirt, collar and necktie, coat, shoes and stockings on, but no underwear or trousers. Johnny started laughing at him and the man laughed back at Johnny. The actor said, "You've forgotten your trousers, man!" and the man, roaring with laughter, replied, "You've forgotten your own, you idiot." And it was true.

People, it seems, wakened out of a sound sleep, would pull off their night clothes, preparing to dress, when another severe shock would send them screaming to the street, and they would be afraid to go back. There were hundreds of these *au naturels* roaming about for a day or so. A couple of years later, when I played there in "The Man of the Hour," George Broadhurst's famous play, Ada Romer Shaween, a well-known artist, told me that she found herself and her son and daughter four blocks from her studio all dressed in night clothes and she with a bird cage in one hand and a magnum of champagne in the other.

Jack Barrymore was playing there at the time with Willie Collier (he's now William Collier, Senior, but just as funny as when he was Will, Willie or Bill). Jack, of course, was awakened at three A.M., or thereabouts. A few days later he wanted to get across to Oakland if he could, and started to walk down Market street. The soldiers on guard there were putting everyone to work clearing *debris* from the middle of the street, and Jack was conscripted. Barrymore would toss a brick, take a step toward the ferry, toss another and so on until, with many aches and pains, he at last arrived at the Embarcadero. There he was met by an escort of soldiers who turned the street cleaners around and started them up the street brick-tossing again.

Jack's uncle, the late John Drew, told the story and added that the 'quake had worked a miracle in accomplishing the impossible: it made Barrymore get out of bed before noon, and it made him go to work.

When Jack and I were playing in "A Thief for a Night," I asked him if the brick-tosing affair was true. With a painful smile at the recollection, he replied, "True, Frank; I give you my word that they kept me at it so long that I had curvature of the spine for a month later. I thought I'd have to play character old men for the rest of my life." *To be continued.*

"THE BYSTANDER"

The more I read "The Bystander" the more disappointed am I that my judgement on magazines out West has gone "blooey."

Not long ago I gathered with Fred Bechdolt and Jimmy Hopper and started to pan the Pacific Coast newspapers and periodicals; whereupon Frederick and James being indigeneous to this longitude, lustily defended the native product—while I, being but a transplant (although I've kicked around the Coast so much that Jimmy Gleason and Ed. Nanery, both "n. s." while we were playing in "Madeline and the Movies" were surprised to learn that I was born in Boston and chilled up a bit when they found I wasn't a "Coast Defender")—and the literary soil didn't appeal to me as it should have at one time, so I huskily berated the whole tribe of publications of the West.

This confounded "Bystander" has given my opponents a chance to crow over me; and being a simple honest soul, I have to agree with them that it is darned good reading and that was the cause of the grouch I've had all day.

F. S.

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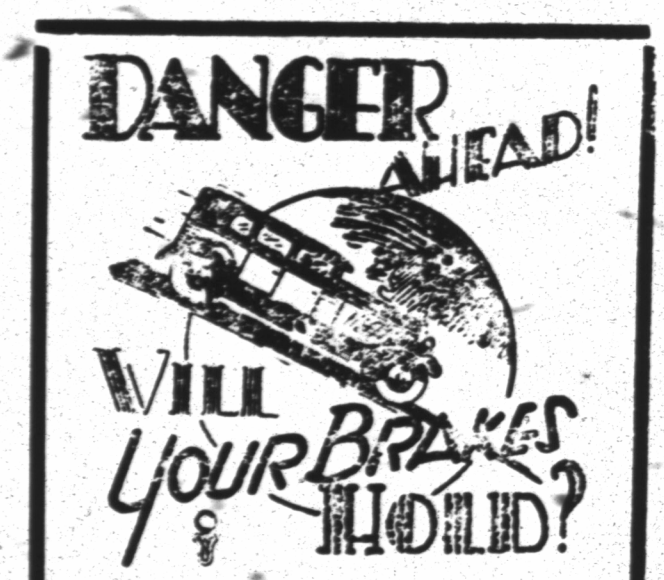

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ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CALIFORNIA PRISONS

The high cost of maintaining California's prisons places a burden on the taxpayers of the state which can be removed only by making our prisons self-supporting. This is especially significant in view of the fact that supervised employment is the best known agency for prisoner rehabilitation.

On July first, 1930, there were 9,388 prisoners credited to our two state prisons. Of this number, 2,205 were on parole and 632 were in state highway camps, while the remaining 6,551 were within the walls of San Quentin or Folsom.

During the fiscal year 1928-1929 our two state prisons spent $1,439,134 for maintenance and $234,159 for capital improvements. Annual maintenance costs amounted to $235 per inmate in San Quentin and $219 per inmate in Folsom.

The largest item of expense is food. In the case of San Quentin Prison it amounted to $91.95 per inmate for the year and in Folsom it was $81.09. These figures, of course, do not include the food produced in the prison gardens and farms.

Guarding is the next largest item, being $45.59 per inmate in San Quentin and $52.39 in Folsom. Folsom bears a higher cost for guarding for the reason that its inmates are all of a more hardened type than those in San Quentin and require closer attention.

Outside of the cost of guards, our state prisons spend comparatively little on salaries and wages. In 1928-1929, San Quentin spent $222,908 for this item of expense, of which $185,177, or eighty-three per cent was for the salaries of guards. It is a case, therefore, of the prisoners providing the bulk of the labor for prison maintenance, for the prison population offers such a wide variety of talent in the trades and professions that only department heads and guards need be free men. There are, for example, several representatives of each profession in San Quentin and Folsom—lawyers, doctors, dentists, barbers, cooks, carpenters and plumbers.

Expenses other than salaries and wages constitute seventy-four per cent of the total expenditures for prisons. Materials and supplies, of course, make the major portion of prison cost.

Over the past ten years maintenance expenditures for California's two prisons have grown from $895,065.43 in 1919-1920 to $1,439,134.56 in 1928-1929. There is nothing startling in this increase, for it has been in line with the natural growth of the state. Moreover, in terms of inmates, costs have actually decreased, but this is largely due to the increased purchasing power of the dollar.

It is interesting to observe that whereas prisoners on parole and in state highway camps are entirely self-supporting, those prisoners confined to their cells have cost the state $11,828,129 during the past ten years. The expenditure of this sum of money to maintain several thousand able-bodied men in semi-idleness constitutes not only a heavy financial burden on the state but prohibits them earning their own living.

The 2,205 prisoners on parole at the present time are entirely self-supporting. Paroled prisoners earned $2,043,437 during the fiscal year 1928-1929 and, with hard work and the close supervision of prison authorities, were able not only to support themselves and their families but to assure the state that the possibility of their return to crime would be less than one out of twenty.

Prisoners working on state highways are also entirely self-supporting, for each man is paid $2.10 a day for his labor, out of which is subtracted his cost of maintenance. The balance, which must not exceed seventy-five cents a day, is then given to the prisoner.

The amount of revenue-producing work done by the prisoners remaining inside prison walls, however, is comparatively small. In San Quentin the industries earned $55,279 or $13.41 per inmate in 1928-1929, while in Folsom there was no industrial earnings. Sundry revenue is obtained from the sale of farm products to guards, the sale of a small amount of crushed rock, etc., but this is purely incidental.

The total industrial earnings of the state's two prisons, therefore, amounted to $55,279 or 3.8 per cent of the total cost of maintenance. In other words, whereas prisoners on parole and prisoners in road camps were one hundred per cent self supporting, the prisoner remaining inside the walls of San Quentin and Folsom were but three and eight-tenths self-supporting.

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CONSTITUTIONALLY SPEAKING

In view of the fact that at least one Carmel civic organization plans collective study of the various initiative measures and proposed constitutional amendments which will appear on the ballot in the next election, we publish below a summary of the proposals. Detailed information relative to any particular measure may be had by addressing the office of the Secretary of State, Sacramento.

No. 1: $20,000,000 bond issue for homes and farms for war veterans.

No. 2: Authorizing the use of a portion of state insurance company taxes for the support of firemen's relief and pension funds.

No. 3: Giving the Legislature power to fix salaries of State elective officials.

No. 4: Fixing the State Tax rate on street railways at four and a quarter per cent of gross receipts.

No. 5: Authorizing a pension for state employes.

No. 6: Permits the taxation of publicly owned toll bridges.

No. 7: Daylight saving initiative.

No. 8: Exempting from taxation hospitals that are not conducted for private gain.

No. 9: $10,000,000 San Francisco harbor improvement bonds.

No. 10: Usury law initiative.

No. 11: Fish and game initiative.

No. 12: Limitation of expense for legislative help.

No. 13: Authorizing indemnity to owners of live stock destroyed by the state to prevent the spread of disease.

No. 14: Permanent registration of voters initiative.

No. 15: Exempts Huntington library and art gallery from taxation.

No. 16: Provides for regulation and control of corporations.

No. 17: Provides for state taxation of ocean marine insurance companies.

No. 18: Provides for state collection of personal property taxes on motor vehicles for the counties.

No. 19: Prohibits elective judges from practicing law or accepting fees.

No. 20: Authorizes the Legislature to include in governmental departments agencies created by direct legislation.

No. 21: Provides for state reimbursement of counties for losses from state taxation of public utilities.

No. 22: Pertains to municipal charter amendments.

No. 23: Authorizes election of delegates to a state constitutional convention.

No. 24: Authorizes the Legislature to change the number of Superior Judges and governs the absence of judges from the state.

No. 25: Amends the absent voters' law to take in persons of physical disability, and requires a forty-day, instead of thirty, residence in a precinct as a qualification to vote.

No. 26: Compels barber shops to close on Sundays.

The measures are listed above in the order in which they will appear on the ballot.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Instead of seeking action through the Legislature, opponents of capital punishment in California may submit directly to the voters, a law repealing the capital penalty, it was decided at a meeting of the northern California branch of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment, held on September second.

The referendum will be presented at the general election in 1931, if the tentative program now under consideration is adopted. Instead of asking the Legislature to repeal the law, the proposal is now believed more likely to reach the voters through an initiative petition. Mrs. Fremont Older, long active in humanitarian campaigns, raised the suggestion that the league appeal directly to the public, through women's clubs, labor unions, and similar organizations. Too much tme has been wasted in going to the Legislature, Mrs. Older declared. Nathen C. Coghlan, another California leader in the fight to abolish capital punishment, spoke at the meeting.

Superior Judge Franklin A. Griffin of San Francisco, in a letter to the league, offering his support, wrote, in part:

"It is a remarkable thing that those whose duty it is to carry out the death sentence almost universally condemn it, have an abhorrence of its inflictions, and are in accord as to its injustice and futility."

A similar letter was received from August Vollmer, chief of police of Berkeley, nationally famous criminologist and foe of capital punishment.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

"Substance" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon Sunday in all Churches of Christ Scientist.

The citations which will comprise the Lesson-Sermon will include the following from the Bible: "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen" (Hebrew 11:1).

The Lesson-Sermon also will include the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "Spirit is the only substance and consciousness recognized by divine Science. Matter, with its mortality, cannot be substantial if Spirit is substantial and eternal. Which ought to be substance to us,—the erring, changing, and dying, the mutable, immutable, and immortal? A New Testament writer plainly describes faith, a quality of mind, as 'the substance of things hoped for'" (p. 278).

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

(The Carmelite is the Official Newspaper of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea.)

ORDINANCE NO. 107

AN ORDINANCE LEVYING MUNICIPAL TAXES FOR THE CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1930, AND PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE ANNUAL INTEREST ON MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS OF SAID CITY AND SUCH PART OF THE PRINCIPAL THEREOF AS SHALL BECOME DUE BEFORE THE TIME FOR FIXING THE NEXT GENERAL TAX LEVY.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the rate of taxation for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1930, for general muncipal purposes, for the City of Carmel-By-The-Sea upon real and personal property in said city, in the County of Monterey, State of California, shall be, and it is hereby fixed as follows:

(1) For general municipal expenses, at the rate of One Hundred (100) cents on each One Hundred dollars ($100.00) of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in said city.

(2) For maintenance and support of the free public library of said city, at the rate of Twenty-five (25) cents on each one hundred dollars ($100.00) of such assessed valuation, pursuant to the general laws of the State of California.

(3) For the redemption of Municipal Improvement Bonds of 1921 of said city, together with interest thereon, coming due before the next general municipal tax levy, at the rate of Three (3) cents on each one hundred dollars ($100.00) of such assessed valuation, as provided by law.

(4) For the redemption of "Municipal Improvement Bonds, Issue of 1930" of said city, together with interest thereon, coming due before the next general municipal tax levy, at the rate of Six (6) cents on each One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) of assessed valuation, as provided by law.

Section 2. The city clerk of said city shall cause this ordinance to be published once in The Carmelite, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published and circulated in said city, the official newspaper thereof, and hereby designated for such purpose by said council.

Section 3. This Ordinance is hereby declared to be urgent and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety and shall take effect and be in force forthwith from and after its final passage and approval.

The following is a statement of such urgency:

Said ordinance is for the purpose of obtaining revenue during the present fiscal year to maintain and carry on effective municipal government in said city and thereby to safeguard the public peace, health and safety.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea this 3rd day of September, 1930, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmen: Heron, Kellogg, Bonham, Jordan.
NOES: Councilmen: None.
ABSENT: Councilman: Rockwell.
APPROVED: September 3rd, 1930.

HERBERT HERON,
Mayor of said City.

ATTEST:
SAIDEE VAN BROWER,
(SEAL) City Clerk.

CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA)
COUNTY OF MONTEREY)ss.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

I, the undersigned Clerk of the City of Carmel-By-The-Sea and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Council of said City, hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 107 of said city is a true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 107 of said city, which was introduced and given its first reading at an adjourned regular meeting on August 20th 1930. Passed and adopted at a regular meeting on September 3rd, 1930, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmen: Heron, Kellogg, Bonham, Jordan.
NOES: Councilmen: None.
ABSENT: Councilman: Rockwell.

ATTEST: SAIDEE VAN BROWER,
(OFFICIAL SEAL) City Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 108

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING HORSES, MULES OR DONKEYS ON THE BEACH OF THE CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF THIS ORDINANCE.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to ride, drive, lead or permit any horse, mule or donkey on the beach owned by the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea and situate within the corporate limits of said city, South of the prolongation Westerly of Ocean Avenue.

Section 2. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding Twenty-five ($25.00) Dollars or by imprisonment in the city jail of said city or in the county jail of Monterey County, California, for a term not exceeding Five (5) days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This Ordinance is hereby declared to be urgent and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety and shall take effect and be in force forthwith from and after its final passage and approval.

The following is a statement of such urgency:

Said Ordinance is immediately required to safeguard the persons and property on said beach.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea this 3rd day of September, 1930, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmen: Heron, Kellogg, Bonham, Jordan.
NOES: Councilmen: None.
ABSENT: Councilman: Rockwell.
APPROVED: September 3rd, 1930.

HERBERT HERON,
Mayor of said City.

ATTEST:
SAIDEE VAN BROWER,
(SEAL) City Clerk.

CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA)
COUNTY OF MONTEREY)ss.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

I, the undersigned Clerk of the City of Carmel-By-The-Sea and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Council of said City, hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 108 of said City, is a true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 108 of said City, which was introduced and given its first reading at a regular meeting on August 6, 1930; amended and re-read at an adjourned regular meeting on August 20th, 1930; passed and adopted at a regular meeting on September 3rd, 1930, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmen: Heron, Kellogg, Bonham, Jordan.
NOES: Councilmen: None.
ABSENT: Councilman: Rockwell.

ATTEST: SAIDEE VAN BROWER,
(OFFICIAL SEAL) City Clerk.

NOTICE INVITING SEALED PROPOSALS

Pursuant to Resolution No 484, duly passed by the Council of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, on the 3rd day of September, 1930,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that said council hereby invites sealed proposals or bids for the official publishing and printing of said city for the period of one (1) year from and after the time of the award of the contract herein mentioned.

Said sealed proposals or bids shall be based upon the square inch of printing surface occupied; type to be used, eight point regular body type (i.e., not an extended type face), to be set solid, and one bid and one price for any given insertion shall cover both the advertising paid for directly by said city and that ordered by said city pursuant to law or ordinance and paid for by third persons.

To be considered all such bids or proposals shall be accompanied by a check payable to said city and certified by a responsible bank in the sum of One Hundred Dollars and such check of the successful bidder shall be forfeited to said city in the event that such successful bidder shall fail for a period of ten days from and after such award of contract to enter into the same with said city in accordance with his bid on file.

Should the successful bidder fail to maintain its legal status as a newspaper of general circulation published in said city during the term of said contract, said contract shall forthwith be and become null and void.

All such proposals or bids will be publicly opened, examined and declared by said council in the council chamber at the city hall of said city on the first day of October, 1930, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., said council reserving the right to reject any or all such bids.

By order of the Council of the City of Carmel-By-The-Sea

Dated: September 5, 1930.

SAIDEE VAN BROWER,
City Clerk of said City and
Ex-Officio Clerk of Said Council.
(Official Seal)

First publication, September 11, 1930.
Second publication, September 18, 1930.

christmas
....cards
arrangements have been made with three Peninsula artists for the exclusive design of individual holiday cards . . . . . orders should be placed as early as possible
THE CARMELITE
BURNHAM BLDG., DOLORES STREET

THE CARMELITE JUNIOR
SEPTEMBER 11, 1930
NUMBER 27

THE CARMELITE JUNIOR

THE CARMELITE JUNIOR IS THE SPRING-OFF OF THE REGULAR CARMELITE

NORMAN BAYLEY EDITOR

O U R V I E W S

ADMISSION DAY

If boys and girls were asked to tell what day Tuesday was, they would probably say September ninth and if they did know it was Admission Day, they probably wouldn't know what that meant, the answer might be admission to the show free that day or something else, but that is not what it means.

Admssion Day celebrates the day that California was admitted to the union. It has been in the union for eighty years, in other words it has been in the union since eighteen-fifty.

This little note is for the benefit of the boys and girls I have mentioned up above.

† † †

THE AUSTIN

The Austin is another of the things that surprise people. They are not seen half as much as they are talked about.

They are a peculiar car that make the people that are in them look smaller than they are. They themselves are small and so light they look like they would tip over easy but I guess not because they don't even on sharp turns.

I saw a smart company park an Austin in the middle of town. They had the name of the company on it which naturally kept a crowd around it all the stunt. The Austin is a good car and will run forty or foty-five miles to the gallon of gasoline.

As we were going along the highway we saw a little something dart out from a side road into the crowded highway. It was a Baby Austin and it surely looked funny in amongst all those big cars, it looked like it was lost.

This car can turn around in a small space naturally. It is the funniest car I have ever seen and I have seen some funny ones. Some day I hope to examine one of them closely.

MYSTERIOUS CAVE GIVES UP JEWELS

In a neighborhood hiking club were Alice, Eilzabeth, Annette, Jack, George and Charles. Every Saturday they took their luch and went for a hike to the woods.

This Saturday they were going to Rocky island to explore the caves. It was said that long ago some pirates lived in the caves and the hiking club thought it would be interesting to search for relics. Alice was the president, so she led the way. None of them had been there before, so thy did not know the direction. They rowed across the lake and landed on the opposite shore.

"Oh, it's gong to be fun today!" shouted Jack, "Let's follow this trail. It leads around some big rocks.'
So they followed the trail until George shouted, "Look, it leads to a cave, let's go in."

They agreed to go in different directions and to all meet for dinner. Annette went through a very narrow passage and found herself alone in a big room. On the floor was a velvet carpet anl in the center stood a beautifully carved table. She was so surprised that she just stood still for a moment and thought. Then she heard faint footsteps. She hid behind a chair and watched.

Presently a man came in and pressed a button on the wall. A panel opened and he put something inside. After he had gone, Annette pressed the same button and lifted out a package. She tore it open and found jewels of all sorts.

As fast as she could squeeze out of the passageway, Annette traveled back to the camp. She showed them the jewels and told her adventurous story. They hastened back to their home across the lake and reported the finding of the jewels to the police. The next day their pictures were in all the newspapers and the robbers were caught n their caves.

The hiking club has really found excitement after all.

Betty Davis
Age thirteen
San Francisco "Chronicle"

MINIATURE GOLF AND PEE WEE GOLF

Just lately I have visited a lot of towns up north and found without exception that every town has a miniature golf course and most of them more.

In San Francisco almost every empty lot that is most suitable is now a miniature golf course and there is not an hour in the day when there is not someone playing and most of the time they are just packed.

How this thing started I don't know, but everybody has it on the brain. If they have not now they soon will. It is a good thing in a way because it is an outdoor sport and isn't expensive. I will give you one reason why I think so. Take the hard working business man of San Francisco or of any other town.

He has his lunch hour, he eats his lunch and having nothing to do he goes right back to the office where he has been all morning and where the air is not usually so good and very bad for the health. He has not time to go to the links and play a big game of golf or any other thing like that. Here is where the miniature golf course comes in. He has plenty of time to play a round or two. He also gets practice in putting for real golf which he possibly plays on the week-ends. The expense that goes into making these is tremendous but they repay that cost over and over again, that is why there are so many of them.

In making these courses many different materials are used. Some are made of concrete with felt coverings—others are of dirt and sod.

There are a considerable number of contests now taking place between champion players. It s really funny how the world is getting smaller and smaller—little golf and little cars—for instance the Baby Austin. There is one exception —the buildings are getting bigger and bigger.

San Francisco wasn't the only place we visited. We also went through Burlingame,San Jose, Santa Clara and many other places. All had miniature golf courses or Pee Wee golf as they are sometimes called. They were all very neat looking although it was hard to see through the crowds of people thronging them. So you see Pee Wee golf is the next thing to take the world by storm or rather the last thing that took the world.

N. B.

continuing THE
CARMELITE JUNIOR

SHIPWRECKED

Continued from last week.

When the boys woke up and found themselves hanging mid way down the cliff they wondered what their enemy intended to do next. If he should cut the rope they would be killed on the rocks below, if he let them stay they would either die of hunger or thirst if they didn't find some way up and quickly. Their hands were tied or it would be a simple matter of grabbing the rope and walking up the side of the cliff. Finally Jack said, "Lean over towards me and I will tell you what kind of rope it is." Bill rolled over as best he could and Jack stretched to examine it. "Bill," he cried, "I have it, you turn around and I will untie your rope, it might take a couple of hours but I can do it. It's only the rope that has the fussy stuff on it, the kind that was used to wrap up that cardboard box when the boat started tosink."

Jack gnawed and gnewed and in about three hours later it came untied and Bill's hands were free. The first thing that he did, of course, was to untie Jack's rope while Jack was still spitting that fussy stuff which was in his throat. The rest was easy, they just climbed up the cliff hand over hand, and all the time thinking how embarrassing it would be if the ope broke or if the man was waiting for them at the top. On reaching the top they both gave a sigh of relief as part of their worries were over. They decided that since the day was so far gone they had better hurry back to camp but first circle around it to see where their enemy was, then they could go to their tree house and go to sleep in comfort without any dangr. They went back to camp and looked the situation over but their enemy was nowherein sight, so they went quietly up to their tree house and were just about to ascend when they saw someone was in it. They retreated softly back. They circled the camp again to see who was in it. They could see better from the opposite side of the camp and on reaching there they saw someone they couldn't recognize coming down the tree. They waited in silent thought. If it was their enemy they would not have such a pleasant night after all. Sure enough it was their enemy and no other because as he approached the campfire they saw his face, but luckily for them he d'd not see them. This spoiled their plans and surprised them greatly.

They moved quietly back into the jungle the way they had come and when they were out of sight but still in hearing distance of camp they sat down and began to plan their next step.

After a little while Bill said, "We are going to have to do something with that man I don't think there is anything else for us. He will get us if we don't get him.My idea is to have him accidentally fall into a trap of some sort. before the rest of the shipwrecked peope and explain our case." They agreed to start on the plan the next day. The pressing problem was where were they going to sleep? Jack thought of the idea that as their enemy's hut had not as yet been knocked down they might sleep there while their enemy occupied the tree-house. They stayed in the junge until all were asleep then they went to the hut and to sleep.

The next morning they went right to work on their plan. They dug a large hole and camouflaged the top with a covering of sticks and brush. Everything seemed to be going their way. Their enemy was going for a walk and the trap lay directly in his path. In order to hurry his progress the boys stepped out into the open on the opposite side of the pit. The man did just as they expected, in his anger at seeing them he squarely over the hole. As the flimsy top gave way he landed on the bottom with a howl of rage.

To be continued next week..

† † †

PETERKIN POUT AND GREGORY GROUT

Peterkin Pout and Gregory Grout
Are two little Goblins black
Full oft from my house have I driven them out
But somehow they still come back,
They perch aloft on baby's brow and draw it into a frown
They clamber then to baby's mouth and pull the corners down.
Oh! Peterkin Pout and Gregory Grout
I pray you now from my house keep out.

BRIGHT SAYINGS

Little Marvin found a button in his salad. He remarked "I suppose it fell off while the salad was dressing."

Pats for Pets

STRANGE ANIMAL INSTINCTS

It is recorded that an hour before the Thames flood in London, mice were to be seen running up a curtain on the ground floor of a house in Westminster. Some have attempted to explain this by saying that water was already penetrating the mouse-holes in the basement, but that is not likely, for it will be remembered that the flood came with one rush when the Embankment wall gave way.

Our Dumb Animals

A LION'S LAMENT

I'm just a lion in a zoo,
I walk and think of what I'd do
If I could to the jungles go,
And once again the wildwood know.

But I must stay, men locked me in,
(And yet to God they are akin),
I cannot understand just why
They wish to see me slowly die.

I know He never did intend
That I should meet this gruesome end;
If really civilized they'd be
I'm sure that they would set me free.

Willa Hoey

Our Dumb Animals

AS HE TOLD IT TO HIS MOTHER

"I was visiting and Jack was talking to them about fleas. I mean his father and mother: he said—I was saying my prayers and right in front of me was the biggest flea I ever saw. I kept right on saying my prayers so he wouldn't notice anything when Bing! I socked him and gee! he was big. Then I went to bed and you can bet he didn't bite me anymore.

Then his father asked him if he didn't finish his prayers, and Jack said—"Sure I went through them just as if nothing happened."

When cold winds blow

~have a portable electric heater ready

Prepare now for the sudden changes from warm to cold weather.

Take your portable electric heater out of its hiding place. Polish its reflector. Remove the wire guard and screw the heating element tight. Make sure that the extension cord is neither frayed nor broken, and that the plug fits snugly into a convenience outlet. Now you have your heater ready for another season's use.

As you know, your portable electric heater gives a cozy beam of heat—in the bedroom, in the bathroom, or in the breakfast nook. And when the children come home with cold, wet feet the clean, healthful warmth helps prevent colds.

If you haven't a portable electric heater, you can see them on display at our office or your dealer's store.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

P·G·&·E·